THE TWELFTH SECTION REPUBLATED BY SOUTHERN KNOW NOTHINGS!-We copy the following from a late number of the "American Eagle," published in Louisbarg, in this State :

"In accordance with previous notice, a very interesting meeting of the American party was held at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday night, of the 23d

Dr. Ellis Malone presided and W. H. Pleasants acted as Secretary. An election was made for officers of the Council for the ensuing year, which resulted in the selection

of Dr. Ellis Malone for President, Jordan S. Barrow,

Vice President, Richard F. Yarborough, Treasurer, and W. H. Pleasants, Secretary. Candidates were then nominated to be voted for at the Town election to be held on the first Monday

in next month. The following is the ticket: THOS. K. THOMAS, for Magistrate of Police. J. J. MINETREE, A. M. NOBLE, Commissioners.

J. J. DAVIS. The following resolutions were introduced, and, after some very appropriate and pertinent remarks by J. J. Davis and Thos. K. Thomas, Esgrs., they were unanimously adopted:

ELLIS MALONE,

Resolved. That the course of the American members in Congress in relation to the Speakership, meets our hearty and entire approval, notwithstand ing our regret of the unorganized condition of the

Resolved. That we will persevere in the advocacy the principles of the American party, believing as we do honestly, that those principles form a platform on which every true American citizen may proudly stand, and commend themselves to all who desires the perpetuity of our institutions.

Resolved, That we desire no slavery plank in that platform, save the constitution of our country, and what it guarantees and secures to us and ours. We ask nothing more than this, and we will have nothing less. And lastly we pledge ourselves each to other, that so far as in us lies, "Americans only shall rule America,"

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the American Eagle. ELLIS MALONE, Pres't.

W. H. PLEASANTS, Sec'y. The "Eagle," as a matter of course, approves this movement. It trusts that the Southern K. N's will not insist on the 12th section, and says it "wants no slavery plank in the platform of the national American party." Now, let us see what this "slavery plank" is, which is thus rejected by slaveholders. It is as follows:

"XII.-The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws; the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace, to abide by and maintain the existing lews upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its Constitution does or does not recognise the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National

There it is. The Louisburg Know Nothings want no such plank in their platform. Wherefore? Because their desire for success in the next Presidential campaign is stronger than their regard for the rights of their section-stronger than their attachment for the Union according to the Constitution; they know that, if the 12th section be insisted on, they cannot act in harmony with the abolition Know Nothings of the free States, and will, as an inevitable result, be defeated. Turn and twist as you will, gentlemen, that is your position. What next ?-Who will follow the Louisburg Know Nothings?

· We might enlarge upon this movement; but it is not necessary to do so now, especially as it originated in a local contest for office, and is the work, doubtless, of a very few uninfluential persons. By the way, how did the election terminate? Did the people of Louisburg-slaveholders-defend and sustain, or did they ignore their own rights?"

COMPLETION OF THE N. C. RAILROAD.—The Petersburg Inteiligencer notices as follows the completion of this great work:

"We take great-pleasure in stating that this great work has at last been finished, and that from Goldsborough to Charlotte trains are daily passing through, all the way. We congratulate the old North State upon the occasion, as this road will be productive to her people of immense benefits. It will open up new sources of wealth and give additional impetus to the spirit of improvement which is abroad in her land. Nor will its beneficient influences be limited altogether to North Carolina. A large portion of Eastern Virginia will come in for a handsome share of its profits, and that not only without prejudice to the interests of her sister commonwealth, but in a way to promote those interests. In view, then, of the many blessings which that work will most assuredly dispense to both States, but chiefly, of course, to the State under whose auspices and by whose liberal assistance it was constructed, we connot but feel proud gratification in contemplating the career of successful operation which is now before it. That its business and prosperity may be on a scale proportionate to its claims and merits is our earnest wish, and we doubt not that evry annual Report will henceforward exhibit more and more flattering evidences of its rapid progress in public favor. A great deal, however, will depend upon its slightest reason to apprehend anything amiss."

JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq.-We cordially concur with the New York Day Book, in the following just and well deserved compliment to Col. Forney:

"The close of the exciting contest for Speaker suggests itself as a proper time to say a word in behaif of John W. Forney, Esq., who, through the whole two months of Congressional uproar, has been compelled to act the part of presiding officer of the House. The resolutions unanimously adopted at the close of the contest, expressive of the ability and impartiality of Mr. Forney, were well deserved, and the press throughout the country ought to add a word of appreciation besides. We have been looking over an address of Mr. Forney's, recently delivered, on the subject of 'Religious Intolerance,' and find it an eloquent and masterly defence of the principles of our government. Know Nothingism gets no quarter, and the illiberal basis of that party is fully exposed, and the broad principles of the democracy explained and established. Mr. Forney has shown himself an able man in every position he has occupied, and proved himself capable of adorning almost any post."

The "Independent Guards," Capt. DeCarteret, of this City, have received an invitation to, and intend visiting the City of Norfolk, on the 22d

instant.

MOVEMENTS OF THE K. N'S.

The dark-lantern was temporarily laid aside, and a daylight Convention of the Know Nothings of the Wilmington District was held at Elizabethtown, Bladen, on the 6th instant. We learn from the Herald that delegates were present from Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, and New Hanover-Sampson, Duplin, and Richmond unrepresented. Resolutions were adopted approving of the Philadelphia platform-declaring that they "will not approve of the nomination of any one who 's opposed to the 12th section of that platform "-and instructing their delegates to use their influence for the postponement of the Convention to a later day than the 22d February. John A. Baker, of New Hanover, and A. A. McKethan, of Cumberland, were appointed delegates to the Convention; and Dr. S. S. Satchwell and Dan'l L. Russell, alternates. A Convention of the K. N's of the 8th or Moun-

tain District, was held at Marion on the 28th January. The Counties of Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, and Buncombe were represented-Wilkes, Watauga, Caldwell, Henderson, Yancey, Haywood, Macon, Cherokee, Jackson, and Madison being unrepresented. But we presume that the lawyers who were present, representing four Counties, deemed themselves competent to act, not only for their four Counties, but for the other ten Counties of the District. Resolutions were adopted approving the Philadelphia platform, and nominating Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and Mr. Badger, of this State, for the Vice Presidency. The "cold shoulder" is thus given to Mr. Rayner. These very K. N's consented; in 1852, to the slaughter of both Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, and sustained Gen. Scott, who was more or less identified with Seward. Do they suppose that their brethren of the free States, who have, in all their State Councils, repudiated the 12th section of the Philadelphta platform, and who have gained strength since 1852, by the agitation of the slavery question, will now consent to nominate Mr. Fillmore? The nomination of Mr. Badger for the Vice Presidency presents a case equally hopeless and absurd. He voted for the Kansas-Nebraska biil; and there is not a K. N. in all the free States who is not irreconcilably opposed to that measure. They will never sustain a man who voted for it. Besides, we know of no public man in North Carolina, who-leaving that vote out of view-is more unpopular than Mr. Badger; certainly, there is no public man within our borders who has less claim than he has on popular afaffection and confidence.

Col. John Baxter and C. T. N. Davis, Esq., were appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

THE CONTRAST.

The following extract, the former from the Wilmington Commercial and the latter from the Fayetteville Argus, both Whig and Know Nothing papers, exhibit in strong colors the difference between those who would sink party for country and those who would sink country for party. The Commer-

"And what is the duty of the American Party or Know Nothings in this fearful crisis? Is it not now seen that no affinity or brotherhood can be held by them with the northern wing of that array without doing wrong to the South? Why do we say this? From the fact that not a solitary member of the northern Know Nothing or American Party voted for Mr. AIKEN, the Southern Candidate.

For our part we think it is high time to discard prejudices as to the names of parties, and to cease to cherish unwise affection for them. If there is a constitutional democracy, as there certainly is, the President and his Cabinet being the head of that party, why should not all constitutional men at the South go with them in sustaining the rights of our beloved region-Southern Rights-Constitutional Rights-and no others? We are confident this will be the case throughout the Southern States, with the exception of those who are unwilling to give up the name of party, though all the nature of their principles are embraced under another name. These citizens remind us of a friend of ours who, when a child, was very fond of chicken. Being pressed to eat some other edible, equally as palatable, perhaps to him, he cried out "Well, say it is chicken, or I

From this patriotic picture turn to the following palpable non-truths uttered by the Fayetteville

"The Democrats were at heart in favor of Banks. They wanted him elected. He was the favorite of Pierce and Forney; and the application of the plurality rule accomplished their wishes, as they knew it would when Mr. Clingman moved it.'

The writer of this, unless he be insane, knew he was uttering what was not so.

Judge Gove, of New Hampshire, who was recently in this City, and who is spending the winter in Florida for the benefit of his health, in a letter published in the Nashua Oasis, speaks as follows of slavery and of Southern character. Judge Gove is a distinguished jurist, a Democrat, and one of the delegates appointed by the New Hampshire Democracy to the Cincinnati Convention. As a general rule, the only persons in the free States who stand by the Constitution and do justice to the South, are

Democrats. Judge Gove says: "The negro is the "gentlemen of leisure" here. His task is little more than half that of a white laborer at the North, and he never does his whole task. He is the most happy, cheerful and contented being on earth. He is heedless and careless, and requires more labor to look after him, if any one is particular about having things done right, than to do it himself, if prepared for such work. But finding it so onerous to get things done to their liking, the people seem to have surrendered to their fate, and to have adapted themselves to their condition. Although Cuffee is obliged to do something, he generally does

it in his own way. Christmas is one of Cuffee's holidays, and if his master requires any thing of him beyond the usual choring, he must pay for it. It was perfect abandon here. The darkies from all about assembled, played upon fiddles, tamborines, and such other instruments as they had, and trooped and danced and sung negro songs at every place where there was any hope of getting a "Christmas present." In the evening they had a ball, and the ladies all came out in white management, and on this score there is not the dresses. We all went in as spectators, and every thing went off with decency and order, (while we

staved, at least.) The Southern gentleman is a noble specimen of ·humanity-hospitable, generous, kind and friendly, and very jealous of any indignity or injury to his slaves. Nothing will excite him so quick as an intimation that his servant has been abused, and woe to the poor wight who is caught in such an act. may hereafter give you a sketch of what has passed under my own observation."

CHOWAN LEADS THE COLUMN.-We have received the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held in Edenton, on the 6th instant, which shall appear in our next. R. R. Heath, Esq., presided, and W. E. Bond, Esq., acted as Secretary. Excellent Resolutions were adopted. We learn that the meeting was largely attended, and that the most enthusiastic feeling prevailed. Chowan leads the column !- what County will be first to respond?

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN ALAMANCE.-We are requested to give notice that a Convention of the Democrats of Alamance County will be held in Graham, on the third Thursday in March next, to nominate candidates for the ensuing Legislature. A full attendance is carnestly requested.

NOT AFRAID OF THE POPE.

It appears that there is at least one Know Nothing member of Congress who is not afraid of the Pope. This gentleman is Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana. The Know Nothings of Louisiana, it is known, do not subscribe to the illiberal and proscriptive doctrines of their brethren elsewhere in relation to the Catholics. On the 7th instant, Mr. Eustis delivered in the House of Representatives a speech, from which the following is an extract. It will strike every one that he crowds his brother Know Nothing, Mr. Reade, of this State, into a close place. His remarks, in relation to the interference of Protestant ministers in politics, are especially just and pointed. Hear what he says-

"Gentlemen talk about the Papal power. The honorable gentleman from North-Carolina, [Mr. Reade,] the other day a ked the honorable gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Stephens,] whether he would vote for a Catholic whose religious opinions he suspected of being hostile to the general interest | for the defence of Virginia, as is so handsomely of the country. What right has that gentleman to challenge the nationality of his peer, his equal, and require him to purge his conscience, before he can hold communion with him on the footing of the American citizen? What right have you to denounce him as a traitor to his country, and compel him to stand before your bar as a criminal—as an individual hostile to the institutions of your coun-

I tell you, gentlemen, you have just as much right to put your hands in another man's pocket, to see if the money he has belongs to him, as to take that position towards the American Catholic-as to dare to presume to ask him whether he entertains opin-

ions hostile to the institutions of this country. Gentlemen ought to recollect that here, in this Congress, there is not a single Catholic priest. And, for my part, I am opposed to all religious interference with our political affairs. I am in favor of maintaining and keeping up the divorce between the Church and State which has been established by our great fathers. But, sir, that very same reason which makes me a deadly enemy of Catholic interference with our institutions, makes me blush for my countrymen when I see the Protesant Church soiling its robes by draggling them in the mire of politics. [Cries of 'Hear, bear!' and 'Good!'] Your Legslatures are filled with gentlemen who wear white cravats and black coats. ['Hear, hear,' and laughter.] Your Congress has a targe proportion of these clerical gentlemen. And I ask you, with all due respect and courtesy to gentlemen of the cloth, to show me a Catholic priest or an accredited agent of the Church of Rome in this Hall. [Laughter, and cries of 'Hear, hear!'] Gentlemen who talk about the Pope of Rome ought to recollect that that poor old man, who is an object of so much terror to them, is now in the custody of a guard of French soldiers. But Mr. Clerk, I have consumed more time than I

desired to have done. I will simply close my remarks by asking the gentleman from North-Carolina [Mr. Reade] where he gets the authority for thus black balling his peers, his equals, the Catholics ?where he gets the authority for stamping them as the mere tools of the Pope of Rome?—where he gets the authority for considering them as unworthy of participating in the great councils of this country? Does the gentleman find his authority, or will find it in the Constitution of the United States? Will the gentleman find it in the treaty between France and the United States, by which the territory of Louisiana was ceded to this country, and by which the religious rights of its inhabitants were guarantied them? Will the gentleman find it in the Farewell Address of the Father of our Country-in that address which is so often quoted by the orators of the American party? Will the gentleman find it in that great book, the Bible, on which so much veneration has been wasted so unprofitably in the Philadelphia platform? I will tell the gentleman where he will find it. He will find it in the teachings and in the inspiration of that dark spirit of fanaticism which is the curse of the Anglo-Saxon race. The gentleman will find it in that spirit by which Protestants were driven from New England by their fellow Protestants, in our colonial days .-He will find it in that spirit which made the Episcopalians of Virginia drive away their Puritan brethren from that State. And where did these persecuted Puritans and Protestants in general go? What spot did they choose as an asylum in order to be protected from their Protestant persecutors? I will tell the gentleman where they went in those colonial times. They went to the colony of Maryland- to that colony whose inhabitants were under the influence of "the aggressive policy of the Church of Rome and its corrupting tendencies." Yes, these Puritans sought a refuge in that colony which first in the United States established the law protecting every man from religious persecution."

CONGRESS.

The House was engaged, up to Thursday evening of last week, in appointing subordinate officers, &c.; and on the same evening adjourned over to Monday. The Star says a large number of the members availed themselves of the adjournment over to visit their homes. The business of the session was expected to commence in earnest this week.

Mr. Glossbrenner, democrat, after all his liberality in advancing money to members, was barely re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House-his majority being only five. No doubt many of those who voted against him had been relieved by his timely advances-yet who expects honorable or noble conduct from long-faced hypocrites, in black coats and white

No printer to the House has yet been elected .--The black Republican or abolition Know Nothing nominee is O. Follett, of Ohio. Capt. Darling, of New York, has been appointed door-keeper, and Robert Morris, of Pa., postmaster of the Houseboth abolition Know Nothings or black Republicans, and both nominces of their caucus. We observe that Messrs. Paine and Reade, of this State, voted for them-also those very sound Northern K. N's, Messrs. Valk and Fuller. Humphrey Marshall, and a few Southern Know Nothings, and the entire body of the Democrats voted against them.

See letter of our Washington Correspondent. It seems that Messrs. Paine and Reade attended the black Republican Know Nothing caucus.

SCHOOLMASTERS .- " All honor to those who labor in school rooms," says Richter; for "although they may fall from notice like the spring blossoms, they fall that the fruit may be born." An idea as beautiful as it is true. No class of persons perform more valuable or more important labor than do those whose vocation it is to teach little children and youth. They are not honored as they should be .-The lawyer, the politician, and sometimes the noisy demagogue, are all more respected than the schoolmaster; but the truth is, they but operate on minds which he has trained; and but for him, therefore, they would have to address themselves to masses of ignorant and unthinking men.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AT WASHINGTON .- The Washington Union of Saturday last says: "It is with great satisfaction that we announce this morning that Hon. S. A. Douglas, who has been so long detained on his way to the seat of government by a violent and protracted inflammation of the throat, arrived in this city yesterday morning. He is in much better health and spirits than his numerous friends here expected or hoped for; and we sincerely trust that it will not be many days before he will be able to return to the scene of his distinguished labors and distinguished triumphs in all his wonted vigor of mind and body."

For President, Millard Filmore, of New York, [subject to the decision of a National Convention.] Fay. Argus.

A National Convention of what? Will Banks and his confreres be admitted?

NAVAL ARMAMENT OF NORTH-CAROLINA AND VIR-GINIA DURING THE REVOLUTION .- A citizen of Virginia, having written to Gov. Brage requesting him to cause the archives of this State to be examined to ascertain the facts in relation to the sending of the ship Caswell, in 1778, on an expedition against East Florida, &c. - the Governor transmitted the letter to President Swain, of the University, who, it was considered, from the documents in his possession and his extensive and accurate knowledge of our revolutionary history, would be able at once to furnish all the information on the subject to be derived from the State archives; and the following correspondence between the Governors of the respective States has been handed us for publication.

There are very few persons, we suppose, who are aware of the fact that North Carolina provided herself with a naval armament during the revolution, and that sie stood forth so early and prominently acknowledged by Lieut. Governor Page. Two ships, the Caswell and Washington, were, it seems, constructed in North Carolina, at the joint expense of Virginia and this State, at an early period of the revolution, and stationed at Ocracock for the protection of the commerce of both States. Of the history of these vessels we have very little information, in addition to what may be gleaned from the interesting correspondence, given below, between Lieut. Governor Page, Gov. HENRY, Gov. CASWELL, and

IN COUNCIL, WILLIAMSBURG. Sept. 26, 1777.

His Excellency, Gov. Caswell:
Sir:—The Board having received information that Ocracock Inlet has been blocked up by some of the enemies' small crusiers and tenders, and it being suggested that if the gallies, which were directed to be built and fitted out at the joint expense of North Carolina and Virginia, or even one of them, could be expeditiously equipped, that important pass might be easily opened to the great advantage of these States, and possibly to the disgrace and destruction of that part of the enemies' fleet. It is, therefore, hoped that your Excellency will give such orders in this matter as may appear to you most likely to produce the desirable purpose just mentioned. We have desired Champion Travis, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Navy, to examine into the state of the gallies at the South Quey, and to give directions for the immediate execution of what may be wanting on our part, that we may be able, as soon as possible, to co-operate with your State in the most vigorous manner, for our mutual defence. I cannot refrain from acknowledging the obligations I think the State is under to you. Sir. for the orders you issued for one-third of your militia to hold themselves in readiness to march to our assistance on the late alarming occasion, and to the good people of North Carolina for the readiness they have always showed to assist us. May an affectionate, mutual attachment between Carolina and Virginia-ever increase, to the honor and security of the United States in general, and of those contiguous sister States in particular.

Last Tuesday evening the whole of the enemies' fleet, which had gone up the Bay, went out of our Capes. We have received no authentic accounts: but from the best that can be collected, we lost 6 or 8 hundred men, and the enemy near 2000 in the action of the 11th instant.

General Washington has received reinforcements, and Howe has retired from the head of Brandywine to Wilmington. I have enclosed you the [paper of thel week for your further information, and have the honor to be with the highest respect, Sir, Your most obed'nt servn't,

JOHN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG, NOV. 23d, 1778. Gov Caswell: Six: Congress have desired that this State will furnish gallies to attack East Florida, without loss of time. Those which we have here are by no means fit to go, except the Dragon and Tartar; I am therefore prompted, by the great desire which the Council and myself feel to execute the designs of Congress, to wish that the Caswell might be sent with them on this expedition; for I suppose, from the particular construction of that vessel and the nature of the service, that she would be of great use on this occasion. From your well-known zeal for the public good, I entertain no doubt that every thing tending to promote it, will meet your ready concurrence. If you approve of sending the Caswell on this expedition, and think her place can be supplied by one of our gallies, I will immediately order one

of our best to her station. I shall thank you for an answer by the bearer, whom I charge with despatches to you from the President of Congress.

I am, Sir, your most humble serv'nt,

KINGSTON, 1st December, 1778 Sin: I had the honor to receive your favor of the 23d ult., this day, when I immediately laid the same before the Council, who, from a desire of the State's rendering every service in her power to the United States, have advised me to send the Caswell, with such of your gallies as you may think proper to the attack of Florida, on your sending one of the gallies, belonging to your State, to her station at Ocracock. This appears to me to be absolutely necessary for the protection of the trade of both States. I shall, therefore, order the ship to be in readiness to join such of yours as you shall order on that expe-

The time when you think your gallies will arrive at Ocracock you will be pleased to advise me, that the Caswell may be in readiness to proceed without

I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, Sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAMSBURG, JAN. 30, 1779. SIR: Since writing the within I learn that the Caswell gally is sunk at her station-that her bottom is eaten out, and her original form such, that she could not be hove down to be repaired. The within proposition, therefore, your Excellency will be pleased to understand, is confined to the Washington only.

I am, Sir, with the greatest esteem and respect your most humble servant, THOS. JEFFERSON. GOV. CASWELL.

Serious Accident to Gen. Cass. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-In descending the steps of the Patent Office, about 1 o'clock to-day, Gen. Cass slipped and fell down four steps, and received a severe cut on the forehead near the temple. Blood streamed profusely from his forehead and mouth.-He was taken up insensible, and remained unconscious half an hour or more. His frame was much jarred by the fall. There is some danger of inflammation of the brain, in consequence of his advancedage. He is now sleeping, during which time his p cians will dress his wounds. His daughter and several friends are in attendance on him. SECOND DESPATCH.]

Gen. Cass' symptoms are more favorable. His wounds were dressed this afternoon; and he seems to be more comfortable. His physicans entertain favorable opinions of his recovery.

From Washington City.

Washington, Feb. 9.-Lieut. Commanding James W. Cooke, has been ordered to the Store Ship Relief, which is now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the Brazil Squadron. The United States steamer Despatch, is also fitting out there, and will be attached to the Pensacola Navy Pard as a tender. General Cass is much better to-day. He is now able to sit up, and his physicians regard him as out of danger.

Lieut. Rush of the Navy, has resigned his post. Mr. Cullom, Clerk of the House, has appointed W. Perry Ingram of Kentucky, Chief Clerk of the

THE BEAR WOMAN, on exhibition at the Town Hall to-day (Tuesday) is cortainly the queerest specin en of an animal we ever saw. She is talkative, good-natured, and quite intelligent -and full of fun and mischief. We advise all to see her.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb, 8, 1856.

Banks' election a Know Nothing triumph—Officers
of the House elected—Rev. Mr. Econs defeated— General Rejoicing-A Caucus-Paine and Reads present-Anti-Administration men co-operating -A printer not elected-The "wild hunters" af ter office-Altering the naturalization laws-Seward to be cared for-The Speaker and the Committees-Kansas to be the question of the Session -Presidential speculations -Mr. Crittenden.

Mr. Banks' election is claimed by the Organ of this City as a Know Nothing triumph-declaring him to be an "American" in the political sense of the term. It is questionable if this be not the only sense in which the term applies to him. He is at once the representative of Know Nothingism and Abolitionism-principles inimical to the spirit of the Constitution and tending to a disruption of the Union. Again and again during the late struggle for Speaker, have Mr. Banks' friends declared him to be a member of the Order, and accordingly when the final vote came, the 12th section Northern Know Nothings, the allies of Southern Know Nothings, aided in his election by deserting the South, Fuller at their head, and throwing away their votes. With them Know Nothingism was stronger than nationality. Doubtless the Organ spoke advisedly when it claimed the result as an "American" triumph.

The organization of the House has been completed by the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, doorkeeper, and Postmaster, but the opposition split again when the election of printer came up. Mr. Glossbrenner, was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms, defeating Rev. French S. Evans, much to the gratification of pretty much the whole population of the Capitol.— Mr. Evans is one of the political parsons, and perhaps the most active Know Nothing about Wash ington. He was nominated by the Caucus on Monday night, and it is said, he was escorted to the Capitol on Tuesday morning by at least twenty friends; after he had been defeated, he was seen returning entirely alone. He is one of the Organ clique, and although that paper has maintained silence over the result, he cannot be very well satisfied to have been put up to oppose a person whose election was admitted to be pretty sure. The Organ does not appear to be in favor with the black Re-

publicars of the House. The Caucus of Monday night was called as an anti-Administration Caucus, and was attended by not over seventy persons, members of the Republican party. They exercised the entire control of the Caucus. Perhaps some of your North Carolina readers will be astonished to hear that Messrs. Paine and E. G. Reade attended it, yet I am credibly assured that such is the fact. They may have taken no part in its proceedings, as their refusal to sustain the Caucus nomination for printer indicates, but their presence gave such countenance to the traitors as a Southern constituency should not excuse. But one other Southern man, I understand, was present.

It is apparent that there will be a pretty hearty co-operation among all the anti-Democratic members of the House on every question not involving a di-rect issue on slavery. On the election of Speaker the sectional lines were drawn, and such is also the case in the election of printer. If Mr. Follet, the Caucus nominee, who is an Ohio Abolitionist such as Mr. Campbell, is elected, he will establish here a paper, as the organ of the interests he represents. Southern Know Nothings are unwilling to commit themselves by indirectly endorsing his principles and hence the difficulty in the way of his election. But whenever the slavery question is not directly presented, the majority of the House, embracing fully two-thirds of the members, will harmonize in a war upon the Democracy and the administration.

Since the election of a Speaker the lobbies of the House have been filled with a hungry horde of "wild hunters" for office, importuning the dispensers of patronage for some little place, and the members for their influence. For every office there are ten candidates, and by the end of the week, hardly a Democrat will be left in the South-wing of the Capitol. Verily, the chief end of the "American" party seems to be to get office. I refer to this, not to enter a complaint, but to place on record the first acts of the most proscriptive party ever organized in any country. The class of men now clamoring for place are of a lower order than ever seen here before .-There is hardly a gentleman in appearance among them. This is a humiliating fact, which should cause the people to rise in their might and scatter to the winds a party, whose peculiar organization brings such men to the political surface.

At an early day a bill will be introduced into the House making some alteration in the naturalization laws. This is claimed to be a practical issue, vet every one knows that the evil complained of by Know Nothings consists in the right of foreign-born citizens to vote-and that this is a matter entirely within the control of State legislation. It is the right of every State to fix the qualifications of electors according to its own views of interest or right. Ap alteration of the naturalization laws by Congress will not reach the evil complained of; but, right or wrong, the minions of "Sam" must do something to keep their party tene:s before the country. There is a desire too to test the extent to which the House will endorse a change in these laws. With a considerable portion of the black Republican party, Abolitionism is paramount to Know Nothingism; they fully appreciate the importance of the foreign vote in several of the Northern and Western States, and do not intend to do or say anything that shall displease those whose native land is indicated by " the rich Irish brogue " or "sweet German accent." Mr. Seward's interest is to be protected, and Know Nothingism must give way when it can no longer be made use of to promote the ends of abolitionism. To judge of the future by the past, it is reasonable to assume that black Republicanism will control the question

according to its own interests. The House adjourned yesterday until Monday to give the Speaker time to arrange the Committees .-They will probably be announced on Monday. The Parliamentary rule is that the Committees should reflect the will of a majority of the House. Admitting that Mr. Banks represents the views of a majority, the Committees will present the extraordinary spectacle of every chairman being from the North and also a majority of every committee. Such a condition of things never occurred before. Never had a Speaker been elected by sectional support alone. Some obscure and unimportant committees may be arranged differently, but I have no doubt every committee of any importance will be organized on a purely sectional basis.

It was rumored last Monday that the consideration of Kansas matters were to be precipitated upon the House, by raising objections to swearing in Mr. Whitfield as the delegate. He holds the regular certificate of election, and consequently is entitled to the seat, until his claim has been proved to be fraudulent. The objection, however, was not made. It would have been an outrage on justice and propriety to dispose of the matter summarily, without submitting it to the usual examination in the case of contested elections. It will not be long, however, before the whole question of Kansas, in all its length and breadth, will be up for discussion. Upon this will turn much of the abolition agitation of the present session. The war that has been waged on the plains of Kansas is to be transferred to the halls of Congress, and out of it is to be made the next President, if another sectional triumph can be achieved.

Since the election of Speaker politicians have commenced to discuss the Presidential election, and the availibility of different candidates. The Democrats do not participate in these speculations as to their own candidate; the Cincinnati Convention will settle that, all in due time, by naming the strongest man before the country. The Republican and Know Nothing parties, being new organizations that have never been tried in a Presidential campaign, there is more room for speculation and greater uncertainty as to their course. It is thought by some that Mr. Crittenden is their available man-that he can be run at the North without a platform and at the South as a Southern man, and thus "go in." Such a scheme looks quite plausible on paper, but the people will be apt to place principles first, and require candidates to be their embodiment. Such always has been the policy of the Democratic party, and such will it continue to be hereafter.

MECKLENBURG.

THE CURRENCY.—Attention is invited to the comnunication in to-day's Standard over the signature of Davie," on the subject of the currency. It is from the pen of one of the ablest and best informed men in the State.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. NEW YORK, Feb. 9th. -The New steamship Persia arrived at 94 o'clock to day. She brings dates from

Liverpool of the 26th January.

The steamship Pacific sailed from Liverpool on the 28d January. The Arago arrived at Southampton on the 25th.

though it would be some days yet before the preliminaries are signed. The Czar has ordered a suspension of hostlities in the Crimea. The chances are in favor of a speedy and pacific settlement.

Peace negotiations are apparently progressing,

Russia's sincerity is as much doubted as ever, but so far appearances are fair and straighforward. France, England and Austria continue to accord though it is foreseen that grave questions must arise

during the negotiations. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.-Richardson & Spence roport cotton on the 23d as brisk; since then steady, and closed at 1-16 higher than the previous Friday's quotations. Orleans Fair 61d; Midding 54; Uplands, Fair 57; Middings 5 9-16. The sales of the week are upwards of 70,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 10,000 bales each. The stock in port amounts to 390,000 bales, of which 220,000 are American,

Flour was quiet; sales of Western Canal at 40s.; Ohio 42s.

Wheat had a slightly improved demand; sales of Red at 10s. 10d, to 11s. 3d.; White 11s. to 12s. LONDON MARKETS, JAN. 26 .- Baring & Brothers report iron in demand, at £8 5s. for bars and rails, pig 76s, American Stocks have improved, and are in good demand, and prices have advanced. Consols 901 to 501. The bullion in the Bank had increased

THE MARKETS. PETERSBURG MARKET.

to £8,000.

N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore st. Peterseuro, Feb. 9, 1856. TOBACCO-Breaks during the week larger and market active at full prices for all grades. Lugs at 5 @ 6½c; Leaf 6½ @ 9½. — WHEAT—Under steamers news prices have receded some 10c per bashel — COTTON active at 8½ @ 9c.

NORFOLK MARKET.

BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants

Nonrous, Feb. 9, 1856.
The Arabia's news has unsettled our markets. Breadstnffs have declined and cotton shows corresponding activity.—FLOUR—Market well supplied with S. F., sales as low as \$9; Extra and Family scarce—Extra \$9\forall @ 10; Family 10\forall @ 11.—CORN dull. Mixed W @ 78; Yellow 80 @ 81c.—COTTON—Sales at 9 @ 9\forall . Most on market held at latter figures, some ask 9\forall .—NAVAL STORES—Sales of 1500 to 2000 bbls. Tar at 1\forall @ 2, closing at the last figure. Spts. Turp \$9 @ 41.—BACON—N. C. hoground 13 @ 18\forall ; Western Sides 10\forall @ 11; Lard 12\forall @ 13c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 9, 1856. TURPENTINE.—The market rules firm at former quotations, with a fair demand. Sales yesterday of 241 bos. and this morning 250 do. at \$2 12 for virgin, \$2 65 for yellow dip and \$1 65 for hard, \$2 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There was considerable ac

tivity in the Market after our report of vesterday, and the sales during the day reached some 1800 bbls. at 29 cents ? sales to report.

ROSIN.—Sale yesterday of 40 bbls. No. 1 at \$2 50 & bbl.

Nothing done in Common. TAR-100 bbls. sold yesterday at \$2 25 \$2 bbl. COTTON.—Further sales yesterday of 65 bales at 8% @ 9% cents \$\text{P}\$ fb. for low to good middling—one small parcel good middling brought 9% cents.

FLOUR.—Sales yesterday of 50 bbls. Fayettville super-fined \$0.20 bbls.

fine at \$9 P bbl.

TIMBER.—Three rafts ordinary quality sold yesterday

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1856. prices lower. Supply of CORN good, with sales at 80 to 85 cts. per bushel. COTTON has advanced—sales at 9 for best grades—demand good. FLOUR is lower—sales at \$-25 for super—supply good for two days past. SPTS. TURP. 85 cts. BAW do. no change. Cur.

MARRIED.

In Granville county, on the 22d January, 1856, by the Rev. Dr. Jackson Harris, of Henderson, Granville County Mr. Sydney Scott, of Wake county, to Miss L. E. Moore, of

In Caswell county, N. C., on the 9th inst., by the Rev G. G. Walker, Mr. William Aldridge to Miss Bettie Done ho, all of Caswell. On the 6th of November, 1855, in Milam county, Texa-

Dr. R. McCniloch, formerly of Lenoir county, N. C., to Mas Elizabeth C., youngest daughter of A. H. Moss, Esq. On the 2nd instant, at the house of Austin Jones, by Rev J. C. Marcom, Mr. Atford E. Rowland and Miss Margare E., daughter of Austin Jones. Also, on 3d instant, at the house of Bennet Rowland

by the same, Mr. Quanton C. Rowland and Miss Eliza Jan daughter of Bennet Rowland, all of Wake county.

DIED.

In Wake county, on the 4th inst., Miss Elizabeth Strick-land, daughter of Bryant Strickland, in the 21st year of

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD. Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will a complete the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad & Ga received by this Company at the North Carolina Railro. Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companie and will be transported thence without delay or ex-charge, and goods designed for the western merchants as others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at ti

same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in accordance or on delivery of the goods. Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have the distinctly marked, so that their destination may be know R. A. HAMILTON, President. Raleigh Register and Star, Hillsboro' Recorder, Green-boro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman and Banner, Charlot Democrat and Whig, publish till forbid.

DATENT MEDICINES.-YOU WILL FIND 1 our establishment a very extensive variety of the patent and family medicines advertised in our papers, known to our community, which we will sell at proprie of a

prices, wholesale and retail. PESCUD & GATLING. Raleigh, February 12, 1856.

ZIMMER'S QUININE.—WE HAVE JUST RI-CEIVED one hundred ounces Quinine direct from the importers, which will be sold low by PESCUD & GATLING, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY.-JUST TO hand in good order 100 boxes Window Glass, comprising the various sizes and qualities usually called for in this market. Also, 1500 pounds Putty in bladders and cans, for sale at a small advance by PESCUD & GATLING.

DAINTS AND OILS .- THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE oils upon the most liberal terms.

PESCUD & GATLING.

F YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM SICKNESS OR pain, if your skin is chapped, or covered with any eruption, if your hair is unmanageable—turning gray, falling out, or refuses to cure, if you would have a clean mouth and teeth, call at Pescud and Gatling's and you will find the greatest variety of Medicines, Cosmetics, Preparations for the Hair, Teeth and Skin, Soaps, Perfumery, Brushes and Combs, upon very favorable terms. Reader, if you would look better, more cheerful, and be

free from many of the ills of life, call and see PESCUD & GATLING. February 12, 1856.

CASH FOR LAND WARRANTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE ARRANGE-MENTS with Northern and Western Land Warrant Brokers, will pay New York and Washington prices for any number of Warrants that may be offered. The cash will be remitted by return mail after War-

rant is received. The undersigned is the largest dealer in the State, and will pay the best prices. Fayetteville, Feb. 12, 1856. 22-wamswlm. FOR SALE.—OUR SODA WATER APPARATUS, in good order and in which a bargain may be had. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1856. GARDEN SEED.—WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of our stock of Garden Seeds, comprising all the most popular varieties, which we warrant fresh and genu-

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell write.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.